





THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Latest Telegraphic News.

THE BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.

FEDERAL LOSS 300.

Gen. McClellan to take Command.

BEHAVIOR OF THE MAINE TROOPS.

THE REBELS DEFEATED IN MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON, 23.

It is reported that late yesterday afternoon, after the rebels had been driven from their stronghold at the Run, they were reinforced by Gen. Johnston, when the Union army was attacked and driven in disorder from the ground. The rebel army numbered 90,000.

After the latest information was received from Centerville at half past 7 last night, a series of events took place in the interest degree disastrous. Many confusions are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has thrown a deep gloom over the remnant of the army, and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.

The carnage is tremendously heavy on both sides, and on ours, it is represented as frightful. We were advancing, and taking their batteries gradually but surely, and driving the enemy from the Manassas Junction, when the enemy seem to have been reinforced by Gen. Johnston, who is understood to have believed and who immediately commenced driving us back, and a panic among our troops suddenly occurred, and a regular stampede took place.

Some of our troops deliberately threw away their guns and equipments, the better to facilitate their travel. Gen. McDowell was in the rear, and exerted himself to rally the men, but with only partial success. The latter part of the army is said to have made their retreat in good order. Gen. McDowell was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three successive nights. His orders on the field did not always reach those for whom they were intended.

WASHINGTON, 22d. It was known to our troops at the time of the battle yesterday, that Gen. Johnston had formed a connection with Gen. Beauregard. On the night of the first of last night, the Union army was driven from the Manassas Junction, and the rebels were seen in the distance.

It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy, in superior numbers, that turned the tide of the battle. The enemy before now might have had more to boast of, but they had followed up their advantage of last night.

WASHINGTON, 22d. An agent of the associated press who left Centerville this morning, brings interesting information relative to the conduct of affairs that is true and subsequent to the retreat.

The retreat of the troops to Centerville, was successfully accomplished by 8 o'clock last evening, the remnants of the army being in good order, and the morning, minus a large number that scattered in the woods in various directions. Those that succeeded in reaching Centerville had an opportunity for four hours sleep, and the rebels were not seen until they were driven from Centerville. At one o'clock this morning the retreat from Centerville commenced and maintained in good order to Arlington Heights and Alexandria.

The incomplete list of the wounded army is given; two only connected with the Maine regiments are mentioned, viz: Judson Rankin and S. C. Stewart, both of the 2d Maine, wounded.

New York, July 22. The editor of the Times telegraphs from Centerville, dated this dispatch Washington, midnight. He says the battle was one of the severest ever fought on this continent, and that to two o'clock the fighting was in progress, the enemy then drove us back, and we were now in possession of the battle field. The enemy fell back from one position to another equally tenacious, and every day was freshly reinforced. They fired terribly at us. While drawn up to make the attack, they were assisted by a musket battery with a strong flank support. It is stated that both Col. Rhode and Lieut. Col. Greiger were killed.

Col. Stevens of the 2d Rhode Island regiment, and Capt. Towers of the 1st Rhode Island, were killed. Gen. Sprague had a horse shot under him.

The Times' dispatch states that Gen. Patterson's column was reported to be moving down the Winchester road, and that on Sunday, he was expected to cut our forces in two.

WASHINGTON, 22d. The number of killed and wounded was gradually decreasing. Six hundred Zouaves have returned, and they will furnish information regarding the conduct of the battle, but there is too much inability to mistake.

It is now understood that Col. Wilcox is alive but badly wounded.

Gen. McClellan has been summoned by the government from Western Va., to repair to Washington and take command of the army of the Potomac.

While the battle was progressing, the Government entertained no apprehension for the safety of the Capital. Preparations not only for defense, but for the execution of offensive operations are going on vigorously.

Gen. McDowell has returned to his headquarters, at Arlington Heights. The regiments comprising his army will remain in their positions, most of them have already done so.

The army in the retreat was compelled to leave behind a large number of prisoners and ammunition. About forty army wagons fell into the hands of the rebels.

A private dispatch says: Have spent eight hours in questioning returned soldiers. Our loss was never more than 300, and the rebels 200 killed—perhaps not 200, for example, the 2d Connecticut regiment were reported badly cut by the loss but six. The New Haven Guards have all returned unhurt, yet this regiment was expected to frequent volleys of cannon fire. Again 200 Fire Zouaves were reported to have been surrounded in the road, and annihilated by the Black Horse Cavalry, on the contrary, they cut down and destroyed the cavalry with little loss to themselves.

It is estimated that only 20,000 troops were engaged in the battle yesterday, and only 15,000 at any time, including 5,000 or 7,000 of Rhode Island 1st and 2d regiments.

All communication with Alexandria is stopped to prevent soldiers crossing over.

Returned soldiers perfectly worn out, and many of them state that they went to the battle field after breakfasting, and they were all engaged at the same time while the rebel strength was supplied with fresh forces. The whole battle was a mere slaughter, and the rebels were not to be seen.

Unionists in Baltimore very generally attribute the defeat of the Union forces to the inactivity of Gen. Patterson, who, it is reported, was a dozen times officially telegraphed to engage Gen. Johnston at any odds.

On Sunday, in all, about 300 arrests were made for attempts to incite riots—none at the southern or western districts.

All Union men are reported that they would rather see their own property destroyed and the city reduced by Gen. Banks' batteries than have any of their own property destroyed.

Col. Sherman's battery was attacked while it returned to the city. The reason other of its members were taken, it is the horses attached, as well as the reserve horses, were shot down; consequently the column was completely routed by a private dispatch to Ames M. Roberts last evening states that the second Maine Regiment were somewhat damaged, but the officers were all safe.

Col. Berry and Marshall of the Fourth, and Maj. Nickerson, were also safe.

A telegram from Washington to Gov. Washburn, dated July 22, states that the Maine troops behaved nobly. Dr. Allen of Orono, of the 2d Regiment is a prisoner.

KANSAS CITY, 22d. On the 18th, Major Van was surrounded, numbering about 100 men, by three miles north of Harrisonville. The fight lasted four hours when the rebels withdrew. The loss of the rebels was 14 killed including 2 officers and several wounded.

Our loss was one killed.

Van Horn's command was completely routed by a detailed force under Capt. Butler.

THE "QUEEN OF THE TROPIC" BEATES. The tro- nate, and Flora, came off and his running in five, to Virginia, and the party, lost three in five, on Monday, and resulted in the defeat of the three straight heats. The time was the best ever made on the turf, viz., 2:22, 2:22, 2:23.

Congressional Proceedings.

XXXVth Congress—Extra Session.

TUESDAY, July 16.

SENATE. Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the abolition of slavery, remonstrating from the United States Senate and such other laws as were enacted.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill for the suppression of the slaveholder's rebellion.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill for the confiscation of property of the rebel States.

The resolution approving the acts of the President was taken.

Mr. Breckinridge spoke at some length against the present war, closing with the hope that after the frenzy of the hour passed, divine providence would save out of the wreck of the Union the priceless principles of liberty and self-government.

Mr. Lane of Kansas said he sanctioned all that the President had done, and the people sanctioned it, and he would assume all that was to be done when our victory should be secured.

Mr. Breckinridge had been elected president, and he had refused to defend the Capital against threatening and armed rebellion.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill for the confiscation of property of the rebel States.

Mr. Breckinridge replied that the statement that he (Breckinridge) had been elected president, and he had refused to defend the Capital against threatening and armed rebellion.

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Foreign News.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamer Saxonia from Southampton 3d inst. arrived at New York on the 15th. She brings 2,100,000 specie.

A plot to assassinate Garibaldi has been discovered in London. The great fire in London is still burning.

A new Indian loan of £4,000,000 has been introduced into Parliament.

A royal decree has been sent to the Hungarian Diet by the Emperor.

Two Bourbon Committees have been discovered at Naples, and 500 muskets seized.

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